

# Kissinger told Ford of Chile

By Thomas B. Ross

Sun-Times Bureau

WASHINGTON — Sec. of State Henry A. Kissinger advised President Ford of the covert U.S. intervention in Chile and the supersecret 40 Committee that approved it before the story leaked out last week, State Department officials said Monday.

The officials, who have direct knowledge of Kissinger's position in the matter, also said they were unaware of any objections by the Central Intelligence Agency to the 1970-1973 intervention against Chile's Marxist President Salvador Allende.

The officials responded to a story in Sunday's Sun-Times quoting key intelligence officials as saying that Kissinger "ordered an aggressive, secret U.S. intervention in Chile in 1970 over the objections of the CIA."

The officials did not deny that Kissinger ordered such an intervention, but their comments seemed to imply that any objections the CIA may have had were not brought to his attention.

That left the possibility that Richard M. Helms, then director of the CIA, went along with without raising the misgivings of his Chile experts.

The Sun-Times also quoted the intelligence officials as saying the State Department's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) joined the CIA in objecting to Kissinger's plan.

But the State Department officials insisted Monday that Kissinger, then former President Richard M. Nixon's national security adviser, did not know INR's position. They said the State Department's view was expressed through its representative on the 40 Committee, Undersec. U. Alexis Johnson, who agreed with Kissinger.

(The Washington Post reported in its Tuesday editions that a Senate staff report recommends that a perjury in-

vestigation be initiated against Helms and accuses Kissinger of having "deceived" the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in sworn testimony.

(The report, which centers on testimony given by high-ranking officials on U.S. covert intervention in Chile's internal political affairs, also recommends perjury and contempt investigations of three other government witnesses in the Chile inquiry.

(The targets of the proposed investigation are Charles E. Meyer, formerly assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, former U.S. Ambassador to Chile Edward Korry, and William Broe, former chief of the CIA's Latin American division.

(The report also asks that the record of Kissinger's confirmation hearing be reopened in public session to question the secretary on the "rationale" for U.S. covert political actions in Chile after 1969, and that Kissinger be asked to testify generally on U.S. policy toward "duly elected" governments which may be anticipated not to follow policies to the liking of the United States."

(The staff recommendations reflected rising concern in Congress over major discrepancies in the sworn testimony of high State Department witnesses and the disclosure of secret testimony last April 22 by CIA Director William E. Colby that the agency spent \$3

million in Allende's CIA operations after 1969.

(In London, State Dept. spokesman Peter Flaherty said Kissinger was staging the Chilean government.

(Allende was ousted last year after a military coup.)

("It is a CIA which caused the Chilean military junta to take power.")

The State Department said it spent \$3 million in Allende's CIA operations after 1969.

# *le operation, secret unit*

nillion in Chile to foil Allende's candidacy in 1964 and \$8 million to block his election and undermine his government after 1969.)

(In London, meanwhile, Allende's widow said, "Sec. of State Henry Kissinger is the man personally responsible for staging the plot that overthrew Chile's legally constituted government.")

(Allende, a Marxist, was ousted last year by the Chilean military, which said he committed suicide during the coup.)

("It is not the ITT nor the CIA which is primarily the cause for setting up the military junta," Mrs. Allende said. She did not elaborate.)

The State Department officials also challenged the con-

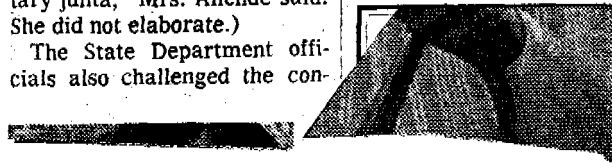
tention of intelligence officials, as quoted by The Sun-Times, that Kissinger had turned the 40 Committee into a "one-man operation by abandoning regular group meetings and dealing singly with the other four members" — Helms, Johnson, then Deputy Defense Sec. David Packard and Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, then chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The State Department officials conceded that Kissinger did not call meetings of the committee when all the members agreed singly in advance to a proposal that had been circulated to them on paper.

But the officials said meetings were held when there was a division of opinion.

The State Department officials also took exception to a statement by a close Ford associate who told The Sun-Times he was convinced the President was unaware of the 40 Committee when the Chile story first leaked out.

The officials said Kissinger informed Ford of the committee and its functions on the day the he was sworn in as President and fully briefed Ford on the Chile intervention before the facts got into the newspapers.



## *signing*

President Ford rides in cart with Rep. Thomas P. (Tip) O'Neill (D-Mass.) at the wheel during the Congressional Members Golf tournament Monday at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. Ford played in a foursome with O'Neill, Rep. Leslie Arends (R-Ill.) and Rep. John J. Rhodes (R-Ariz.). The President earlier had signed a document proclaiming conditional amnesty for Vietnam War deserters and draft evaders. (AP)

1964, the date of the Gulf of Tonkin, to March 28, 1973, when troops were withdrawn from

story for White House officials a lenient approach on amnesty or other proceeding will be reached returnees would have to be evaded or left service out of objection to the Indochina conference Department had argued for

victory for leniency forces, demerit periods of alternate service in the hands of local Selective Ser-

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